

chaser, since said label created the belief that malt was used in the manufacture of said product, when, as a matter of fact, some cereal or cereal product had been substituted for malt, and since said labels created the belief that lithium carbonate was an ingredient of the article of food, when, in fact, there was no appreciable amount of lithium salt present.

On December 18, 1913, the claim and stipulation for costs having been filed by the Standard Brewery Co., Baltimore, Md., claimant, and said claimant having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be sold by the United States marshal.

It was further provided, however, by order of the court that upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings and the execution of the bond in the sum of \$500 by said claimant, in conformity with section 10 of the act, the product should be redelivered to the claimant.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1914.*

**3222. Adulteration of canned goods. U. S. v. 2,000 Cases of Canned Goods. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5427. S. No. 2011.)**

On November 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 2,000 cases, consisting of canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned fish, canned meats, canned sirups, and canned soups, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages and in possession of A. L. Weisenburger upon the premises of the Northwestern Storage Warehouse, Chicago, Ill., alleging that the products had been shipped by E. L. Fretchling and A. L. Weisenburger from Hamilton, Ohio, on October 30, 1913, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the canned vegetables, canned fruits, canned sirups, and canned soups was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted wholly of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration of these products was also alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed and putrid vegetable substance. Adulteration of the canned fish, canned meats, and canned soups was alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted wholly of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance. Adulteration of these last-named products was also alleged in the libel for the reason that they consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On January 15, 1914, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product should be destroyed by the United States marshal.

B. T. GALLOWAY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 8, 1914.*

**3223. Adulteration of St. Johns bread. U. S. v. 5 Sacks of Saint Johns Bread. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 5429. S. No. 2012.)**

On November 13, 1913, the United States Attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 5 sacks, each containing about 200 pounds of St. Johns bread, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages, and in possession of